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WARSAW PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN USSR

LD271859 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug (ADN) -- A working meeting of deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states, in which staff members of responsible departments of the central committees of fraternal parties also took part, was held in Moscow today. On the basis of the common foreign policy initiatives, and in particular the declaration by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on 18 August this year extending the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987, the meeting discussed a series of topical questions concerning the joint efforts of the allied socialist states to improve the international situation, to end the arms race, and to remove nuclear weapons.

GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer took part in the discussion. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendly cooperation and unanimity of views on the questions discussed.

MTI: SOCIALIST YOUTH FESTIVAL OPENS IN BUDAPEST

LD252109 Budapest MTI in English 1944 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 26 (MTI) -- The 13th five-day youth festival the capital cities of socialist countries opened in Budapest Monday under the sponsorship of the Budapest Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ). The previous meeting was held in Sofia in 1983.

At the opening ceremony which was attended by Csaba Hamori, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, a festive speech was delivered by Peter Kiss, first secretary of the KISZ Budapest Committee. He stressed that the event gains particular significance through the fact that this is the first time that representatives of the youth organizations of the socialist capitals have met since the World Youth and Student Festival in Moscow to discuss their concepts regarding work in the movement. The political events, professional competitions and entertaining programmes are aimed at enabling the participants to get a better knowledge of each other's work, strengthen the friendship of peoples and contribute to consolidating peace.

The opening was followed by a cultural programme.

In the evening representatives of the delegations attended a wreath-laying ceremony at torchlight at the liberation monument on Gellert hill.

ZERU I POPULLIT EDITORIAL MARKS NATIONAL DAY

AU260900 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 23 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The Romanian People Celebrate Liberation Day"]

[Text] Today the Romanian people have a festival. They are celebrating the 42d anniversary of their country's liberation from foreign invaders and from the fascist dictatorship of Antonescu. The Romanian people are a people with ancient freedom-loving traditions, who for centuries have fought for freedom and independence against various enemies. During the World War II the liberation struggle of the Romanian people won particularly fresh impetus from the powerful blows inflicted upon the fascist hordes by Stalin's Red Army. Upon its entry within Romania's state frontiers, the Romanian people threw themselves into a powerful and organized armed uprising, until they cast out the foreign invaders and fascist bands from the country.

The victory of 23 August 1944 opened new prospects for the Romanian people, for the further democratization of their national life, for the overthrow of the rule of foreign capital, and for setting the nation on the road of independent development. This victory was reinforced 3 years later when the Romanian people overthrew the monarchy and proclaimed their country a people's republic on 30 December 1947. The proclamation of the republic was another important victory for the Romanian people, because through this they delivered a futher powerful blow against the plans of domestic and foreign resistance, which was weaving plots and intrigues against the people's freedom and independence. These historical victories created favorable conditions for the Romanian people to develop and enrich the country. Before the liberation, despite their fertile land and extensive natural resources, the Romanian people suffered from savage oppression and extreme dependency upon foreign capital. The victory of 23 August and the proclamation of the people's republic enabled the Romanian people to begin their task of construction, to eliminate the consequences of the burdensome oppression of the past, and to strengthen their national economy and culture.

Today as the Romanian people celebrate the 42d anniversary of their liberation they see their country transformed from a backward agricultural country to a nation with varied developed industry, and with many achievements in various areas of life. During these 42 years, major development has characterized such industries as the production of energy, oil and its byproducts, petrochemicals and steel, and in mechanical engineering, the chemical and electronics industries, etc. Achievements have been recorded in the agricultural economy too. There has been marked growth in the development of national culture, in education and science, and particularly in the fact that these successes have been put into practice, in the economic exploitation of new sources of domestic raw materials and in the construction of new industrial plants which will promote further the development of the national economy.

The Albanian people have followed the efforts of the Romanian people in their work of construction with close attention, respect, and sympathy, and are sincerely gratified by all their achievements, in the various fields of life. On this national day of the Romanian people, the Albanian people send their warmest greetings and best wishes for the development and enrichment of their country, and for its further progress. In this way the Albanian people express their conviction that the traditionally friendly relations existing between our two peoples will be developed further in the common interest and in the common cause of the two people of our countries.

INTERNATIONAL ECOLOGY CONFERENCE HELD IN VARNA

AU251831 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 25 (BTA) -- Over 80 scientists of 32 countries and the representatives of 11 international organizations are taking part in the "Environment Preservation and the Defense of World Peace" international conference which was opened today in the Bulgarian Black Sea resort town of Varna.

"I am sure that your highly prestigeous conference will be one of the most significant events within the International Year of Peace, proclaimed by the United Nations and that it will play a significant part in the development of the cooperation in the preservation of nature, the strengthening of world peace," reads a greetings address by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, to the participants in the forum.

Greetings were read on behalf of the director of the United Nations Environment Preservation program, U.N.E.S.C.O., the World Federation of Scientists, the International Union of Architects and other organizations.

Today's discussions are centered on the main report titled "Ecologic Imperatives of Peace", prepared by eight scientists from Bulgaria, Great Britain, U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., France and the Netherlands.

The scientists emphasize the global character of the ecological problem, which requires uniting of the efforts on a worldwide scale in the struggle for preservation of environment and peace. Stressing the interrelation between the problems of environment conservation and the problems of peace, they point out the serious danger posed by the arms race to the preservation of life on the planet. It is their common conviction that the relation between militarism and environment pollution imposes a new way of thinking, new moral criteria and values, new norms of conduct. The participants expressed the opinion that the Soviet Union's decision for continuation of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, as well as its proposal for eliminating of nuclear weapons till the end of the century, must be greeted.

Bulgaria's attitude towards the questions of peace and environment conservation, which are in the core of her internal and foreign policy, was expressed by Mr Nikolay Georgiyev, chairman of the National Committee for Environment Conservation. At the opening of the conference he recalled Mr Todor Zhivkov's proposal on the reaching of agreement among the Balkan countries for ecological protection of environment, on adopting of an address on this question to all European countries and peoples.

Zhivkov Greetings Message

AU271320 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, read by Aleksandur Yankov, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, at opening session of International Conference "On the Protection of the Environment and the Defense of Universal Peace" on 25 August in Varna]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends, I take the liberty, on behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf, most cordially to greet you and to wish your conference successful and fruitful work.

The idea which has brought all of you together here in hospitable Bulgaria is inspired by lofty humanitarianism. There is no more noble goal today than the goal that has inspired your efforts and is directing your actions. To prevent a thermonuclear war -- this is the chief task of the present generations; to prevent a thermonuclear war -- this means to eliminate the great threat to mankind.

Peace and nature -- these are the two unconditionally and urgently necessary living conditions on our earth. Nature is the cradle of mankind and a thermonuclear war and ecological disaster are likely to put an end to everything -- to annihilate life itself. We are fully justified in defining the problem which you are discussing at this conference as a question of fate. Whether our planet will survive -- this place which is the only home of mankind in the universe -- whether our future will be bright, or whether eternal night will reign over us -- this is a question that depends upon all of us.

The ecological problem, as well as the problem of rescuing peace, is a global problem. Today it is clearer than ever that the air we breathe is our common air, that the water we drink is there for everyone, that the earth which feeds us is one and the same for all of us, that peace is an essential necessity for millions of people. Never has the threat to all these universal human assets been as real as it is today. The second half of the 20th century is an era of scientific-technical revolution. It has opened inexhaustible opportunities for the material and intellectual progress of mankind. The scientific-technical revolution is at the same time a condition for the development of monstrous means of destruction. This is precisely why the task of preserving nature and man, the task of preserving life is the task of all states and nations, of all sober politicians, scientists, statemen, and public figures, of all citizens on our planet. This task must and can be accomplished precisely today, and by all means today. Therefore, there is no loftier human goal than the duty of rallying around this task, regardless of our ideological, national, class, social, religious, and other differences.

On the worldwide front directed against death, for the sake of life, the role of scientists is truly tremendous. I am deeply convinced that your conference will contribute to achieving a turning point, to a change from confrontation to detente in contemporary international relations, the the solution of vitally important problems concerning the protection and preservation of the environment.

It is a well-known fact that the member-states of the socialist community are making their constructive contribution to the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security, a system guaranteeing a world free of weapons, a world free of wars. In order to achieve this glorious, universally human goal, it was proposed to adopt a comprehensive platform of measures for halting the arms race on earth and for preventing it from being extended to outer space, and for rescuing mankind from the burden of arms, which also means protecting nature.

As for the People's Republic of Bulgaria, it is an obligation laid down in our Constitution for our government, for every state institution, and for all our country's citizens to engage in environmental protection. We achieved great successes in this respect. Naturally, we also have some problems and certain difficulties in this sector. The important thing, however, is that our environmental protection policy enjoys the wide support of our society and our people.

I am convinced that your authoritative conference will be one of the remarkable events in the International Year of Peace declared by the United Nations. It will play an important role in the development of this cooperation, which is of such great importance for environmental protection and the consolidation of universal peace.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends, I would like to assure you that the protectors of the environment and the champions of peace have always been and will always be among the most cherished and welcome guests in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Soviet Academician's Interview

AU221422 Sofia BTA in English 1227 GMT 22 Aug 86

["Ecology in Service of Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 22 (BTA) -- Today's TRUD carries an extensive interview with the renowned Soviet scientist Academician Nikita Moiseyev, who is in Bulgaria on the occasion of the international conference "Ecology and Peace," which starts on August 25 in the city of Varna. The conference will be attended by almost 90 scientists and public figures from 50 countries.

The ecological crises provoked by human activity, up till now, have been of local character and have not endangered man as a biological kind, points out the Soviet scientist. Nowadays, however, because of the development of civilization the anthropological loading upon the biosphere acquires worldwide character. That is why the problem of human influence upon the environment and of the ecological crises caused by man gradually turn into a central problem to society. The contradictions between man and the rest of the biosphere are among the chief contradictions, today, on whose solution depends our common fate, stresses Acad. Nikita Moiseyev. The appearance of ecological imperative is one of the characteristic peculiarities at the present-day stage of humankind's history, and the most telling example of this is the analysis of the consequences of an eventual nuclear war.

The Soviet scientist dwells in detail on the researches carried out in the Soviet Union and other countries, on the results in case of "nuclear winter", as well as from the production and use of other kinds of weapons. The research work carried out in 1983 has shown clearly that nuclear war will be fatal for mankind. That is equally valid for Europe and Asia, the Antarctic and America, stresses the academician, adding that the researches conducted in the 80's have proved the exceptionally great danger from the use not only of nuclear, but also of any kind of modern weapons. The conclusion is the following: It has become imperative that international conflicts should not be settled by force, because they may destroy the ecological stability of human society, i.e. to endanger the existence of civilization itself.

Environment, Peace Struggle Linked

AU261949 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Varna, August 26 (BTA) -- Environment protection and world peace defence are the topics of the discussions of the second day of the international conference held here.

Dwelling on these issues of vital importance for mankind's survival, the scientists expressed the unanimous opinion that the struggle for a clean planet is an integral part of the struggle for a peaceful planet. Each step on the road of disarmament would not only facilitate the solution of the ecological problems but would also lead to the freeing of resources indispensable for development.

The discussions paid special attention to the responsibility of scientists in the preservation of peace and the protection of environment. It was stressed that it is the duty of the world scientific public and of the organized movement of the ecologists to reveal the complex interrelations and interdependence between armament, ecology and resources, to warn the governments of impending threats and to work out plans for a rational and ecologically appropriate conversion.

Today prominence was given to the topic of nuclear-free zones -- zones of an optimum resolution of the ecological problems. Having noted that Bulgaria is the initiator of the idea for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the participants gave a high assessment to her active work to this end.

The importance of the forum which will undobutedly make its contribution to the efforts for the preservation of life on the planet was stressed in the statements which some of the participants made before a BTA reporter.

Mr Arthur Westing, professor in ecology at the University in Hampshire and scientific worker at the Institute for the Study of the Problems of Peace in Stockholm said that full use will be made of the results of the conference. We are laying the stress on the interrelation between the threat of a nuclear war and the preservation of environment. At the same time we are discussing the possibilities for cooperation between the East and the West in this field, he pointed out, Mr Arthur Westing said that the conference will set the foundations of a movement of the ecologists for peace.

If we succeed in defending peace, life will be guaranteed, Prof (Pham Hac Cuong) of Vietnam said. It is the duty of all scientists to struggle against war and for the preservation of environment. He pointed out that the Vietnamese people has lived through the horrors of war. The U.S. Army dumped 72 million litres of harmful substances and herbicides over Vietnamese territory. Enormous areas of forests were destroyed. Our specialists are studying the affected regions in order to make it possible for the farmers to return there. And this is a labour and resource consuming process. This is why we will join all resolutions of the conference.

Documents Adopted

AU271654 Sofia BTA in English 1532 GMT 27 Aug 86

["International Ecology and Peace Movement Founded" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, August 27 (BTA) -- "ECO Forum for Peace" -- This is the name of the movement founded today by 88 scientists of 32 states. Its aims are:

-- To unite the efforts of scientists throughout the world and of all who are devoting their efforts to the guaranteeing of the joint development of mankind and nature as a necessary condition for life and social progress;

-- To encourage the efforts of the ecologists throughout the world in rallying the peoples to make the governments of all countries of the North and South, of the East and West to achieve and preserve world peace and to contribute to mankind's progress on a sound ecological basis;

-- To rally all scientists of the world to contribute to the establishment of trust among the peoples as an indispensable condition for achieving these aims.

The new international movement is the outcome of the work of the international conference held here on environment preservation and the defence of peace which confirmed the conviction that real international security depends on the establishment of harmony between man and nature.

However, the idea for setting up such a movement was conceived in the many year contacts between ecologists of different countries who took part in the international theoretical conference by correspondence organized by the Movement for Environment Conservation in Bulgaria on the pages of the ZASHTITA NA PRIRODATA magazine.

"In the year proclaimed International Year of Peace by the UN, we are extending a friendly hand to all in order to work together in a peaceful, secure and just world," the declaration adopted by the founders of "Eco Forum for Peace" reads.

An appeal of the "Eco Forum for Peace" was also adopted calling the peoples and governments of the world to restore and to keep our planet clean and peaceful.

We are deeply convinced that the seriousness of the problems created by militarism and the degradation of environment ensuing from them require new forms of behavior in production, in the economy, in science and in education and that they make it imperative to develop an ecological approach to all human activities, the appeal reads.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS AMENDMENTS TO BCP STATUTE

AU251310 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Aug 86 p 3

[Milcho Milev commentary: "Changes to the BCP Statute: High Demands Made of the Communist" -- capitalized passages are in boldface]

[Text] THE PARTY MUST CONTINUALLY BE AT A HIGH LEVEL, EQUAL TO THE TASKS IMPOSED ON IT BY HISTORY. THE STATUTE IS THE INSTRUMENT THAT CONSISTENTLY ENSURES THAT THE PARTY'S ACTIVITY CONFORMS TO REQUIREMENTS, AND THAT HELPS TO REVEAL AND UTILIZE MORE FULLY THE PARTY'S GREAT POTENTIAL CAPACITIES, RALLY ITS RANKS, AND RAISE ITS FIGHTING READINESS TO A HIGHER LEVEL. IN THIS DIRECTION, AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE STATUTE, ESPECIALLY IN THE SECTION RELATING TO THE PARTY MEMBERS, THEIR OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS.

New important requirements have been added to the conditions for party membership: THE COMMUNIST IS NOT ONLY TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE PARTY'S PROGRAM AND STATUTE, BUT ALSO TO BE GUIDED BY THEM IN HIS ACTIONS; HE IS NOT ONLY TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY, BUT ALSO TO INFLUENCE THE WORKERS IN THIS WORK. An important amendment is also made to the effect that the Communist is a member of one of the primary party organizattions.

In accordance with the great socioeconomic requirements, IT IS NECESSARY TO ELEVATE THE VANGUARD ROLE AND PERSONAL EXAMPLE OF THE COMMUNISTS and their organizing and educational influence. With this aim they are charged with obligations which contribute to the forming of qualities, virtues, and criteria through which the party progresses with greater confidence and determination of purpose at the head of the renewal process, both in the base and in the superstructure. AS WELL AS BEING REQUIRED TO PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE, THE COMMUNIST IS REQUIRED TO ASSIST IN FULLY DEVELOPING THE FORCES OF THE COLLECTIVE IN WHICH HE WORKS, carefully look after socialist property and multiply it, work actively to introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress, develop and support what is new and progressive, and struggle against stagnation, bureaucratism, formalism, conventionality, and conservatism. IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL LIFE, THE COMMUNIST IS REQUIRED TO CONTRIBUTE TO EXPANDING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPING THE LABOR COLLECTIVE AS THE MANAGER OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY, AS WELL AS TAKING PART IN ACTIVITIES AND UNDERTAKINGS CONDUCTED AT HIS PLACE OF RESIDENCE. [paragraph continues]

This new formulation directs the attention more closely to the quality of the communists' fulfillment of their social instructions, to their work in developing self-management and socialist democracy, to the shaping and conduct of an effective social policy, and to extending disinterested social activity, while determinedly blocking all attempts to derive personal advantage in any form whatsoever from such activity.

THE FOLLOWING NEW REQUIREMENTS ARE ADDED TO THE COMMUNIST'S IDEOLOGICAL OBLIGATIONS: He must work continually to form in himself the qualities of a comprehensively developed personality, and to raise the level of education and consciousness of the workers; in his personal life he is to provide an example of strict adherence to the norms of communist morality, actively struggle against manifestations of reckless, wasteful management and the consumer approach, and against negative phenomena, serve as an example of the self-critical attitude, combat outward show and empty words, assist in developing and raising the role of control and self-control in the life of the labor collective and society, contribute to the development of the democratic principle in work, and so on.

These aspects are consolidated by new moral norms and criteria for control and self-control, for exigence and self-exigence, for evaluating the communist's moral image, and for an uncompromising attitude toward those who bring dishonor on the party, and who must without any hestiation be expelled from its ranks and dismissed from leading positions.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PARTY MEMBER ARE ALSO EXTENDED BY FURTHER QUALITATIVE FEATURES. The Statute states that the party member has the right to receive the information required for him to take part in the discussion of important problems relating to party activity, while frankly defending his own view during the adoption of decisions on the issues discussed. A guarantee is also embodied in this section of the Statute to the effect that the communist cannot be persecuted nor brought to task by the party because of his critical statements. Furthermore, here it is stated categorically that anyone who suppresses criticism or persecutes anyone for criticism is to be brought to book by the party, up to and including his expulsion from the party's ranks.

USSR'S NEW INTERNATIONAL APPROACH GAINS RESPECT

AU271438 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The New International Situation Demands New Thinking"]

[Excerpts] More and more often we hear people speaking about the need for new thinking in international relations. This thought was stressed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in his reply to the message of leading representatives of the countries of the so-called Delhi Six -- Argentina, India, Mexico, Greece, Sweden, and Tanzania. [passage omitted]

Today it has become a categorical imperative to proceed from the reality of the nuclear and space age, and to act accordingly in international relations. Mountains of nuclear and various other weapons have been stockpiled, and still the feverish armament is not diminishing -- on the contrary, it is growing. The "balance of fear" is ceasing to be a factor of containment. The old notions about war as a means for achieving political goals have become obsolete. Today one's own safety cannot be ensured without respect for the safety of other states and nations. [passage omitted]

In today's world we have more than 150 sovereign states; each of them has its own foreign policy which defends its national and state interests.

In many respects these interests differ, and in a number of instances they are even contradictory. All this influences the situation in the international political arena. As a consequence, varying situations emerge, among them conflict and crises.

At the same time, there exist basic and decisive factors in the world which crucially influence the entire fabric of international relations. We mean the existence of two differing, contradictory socio-economic systems, socialism and capitalism. In their policy of peaceful coexistence, the socialist countries proceed from the premise that relations between states with different social systems must be peaceful, that any problem or dispute between them must be resolved solely by peaceful means.

While the foreign policy of socialist countries consistently respects the demands of the present age and fully carries out the conclusions arrived at by the new thinking, it is obvious that numerous politicians and influential political forces exist in the NATO countries, whose policy totally contradicts realities and common sense. This primarily applies to the ruling U.S. circles, which think in dogmas and categories that no longer correspond to the present age. They give priority to visions of military supremacy over the USSR. They want to ensure U.S. safety through enhanced threat to others, especially to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. That is why they are initiating ever newer armament rounds, in the vain hope that this is the path toward world hegemony. However, in a nuclear century such a policy is not only quite erroneous, it is also doomed to absolute failure. The people of both the USSR and the United States, like the people of other countries, have an objectively common interest in survival. But this goal can be reached only if one succeeds in preventing war.

The foolish, rigid, and frantic effort to solve problems regardless of the justified interests and demands of the other side makes U.S. leading circles constantly divert the Soviet-American dialogue into a blind alley and to frustrate disarmament negotiations as well as the improvement of American-Soviet relations -- even though they are creating the impression that they are interested in talks.

Undoubtedly a new Soviet-American summit meeting -- as the representatives of the two countries preliminarily agreed last November in Geneva -- could contribute favorably toward improving the international situation. This meeting is being discussed more and more specifically. We wish it to yield specific, palpable progress in the most important issue of today -- that is, in the reduction of the arms races. An agreement on halting nuclear tests could undoubtedly represent a significant step in this direction.

On 18 August Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev announced that the Soviet Union has again, for the third time, prolonged the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests up to 1 January 1987. This is one of the specific examples of new thinking in the nuclear age. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's declaration stressed that one can achieve an agreement on halting nuclear tests which would fully correspond to the common interests of all mankind in the shortest possible time.

Here in the CSSR this statement has encountered unambiguous agreement. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government stressed in their statement -- published by the press on 23 August -- that this new and significant step is an expression of the highest degree of responsibility for mankind's destiny on the part of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

The idea of an agreement totally banning nuclear explosions, after all, today enjoys the support of many politicians and governments. However, the U.S. Government so far lacks this will. It continues to adhere stubbornly to its notorious standpoint that allegedly, this "is not in U.S. interests." [passage omitted]

The strength of Soviet foreign policy and the source of its steadily growing support among the peace-loving public throughout the world lies in the fact that it fully and comprehensively expresses the urgent tasks confronting mankind to ensure a firm and lasting peace and to avert the danger of a nuclear conflict. The new political thinking, which has already become an objective reality in the USSR, is daily winning increasingly great respect for it in the world.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON INVASION ANNIVERSARY CITED

LD211034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The RUDE PRAVO editorial today is entitled "Certainties of Our People." It recalls the fact that mankind is going through a turning point of its history. Never before was it threatened with such a great danger, but never before there existed such real possibilities for preserving and strengthening peace. Large stocks of nuclear explosives exist today that are capable of destroying the entire human civilization. There is nothing more important and more pressing than averting this catastrophe. This idea also conceals the deep significance of the program with which the socialist community is urgently proposing to all states and peoples, politicians and citizens: to halt nuclear death while there is still time. This also contains the substance of the well-known proposal for setting up a comprehensive system of international security. It is now being included in the agenda of the coming session of the UN General Assembly, also on behalf of our people. The actual form of the peace program was expressed in a number of initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries. The latest initiative was born this week. The USSR has extended the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons up to 1 May 1987. [as heard] Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about this on Soviet TV on Monday. In our country, this highly responsible approach to one of the key questions of the present day met with unequivocal agreement and with full support. It fully corresponds to the interests of our party and our people.

The new Soviet step represents a confirmation that socialism is inseparably connected with peace, with the effort for a happy future of peoples in peace and freedom. It is precisely this program which gives rise to the hope that our planet will not perish in a nuclear explosion, that followers of political realism, followers of reason will prevent the warmongers in time. RUDE PRAVO goes on to stress that a substantial part of the world has been following a completely different path now for almost 70 years than that imagined and wished for by imperialist bourgeoise. Ever since the October Revolution and the birth of the first socialist state in the history of mankind, the human race has gone through epochal revolutionary transformation. Capitalism has definitively lost its hegemony over the world. The sphere of its influence has decreased considerably. But we would be shortsighted if in the vastness of the contradictory events and deceitful, so called peace statements of the leaders of the imperialist camp we could not see a real and purposeful trend to achieve military supremacy over the socialist countries and thus also world hegemony, to return history back before 1917. The international reaction, headed by the present U.S. Government, puts all possible effort into this vain struggle: political, economic, military. RUDE PRAVO stresses that the aggressive policy of imperialism is connected with export of counterrevolution. It gives political, but also material support to every counterrevolutionary group regardless whether they are fascists, terrorists, somoza supporters, rightist generals, or religious fanatics.

Our people, too, have their experiences. Ever since February 1948, Czechoslovakia has been the target of an extensive political and ideological subversion on the part ofimperialism, in line with the global strategy and tactics which the NATO states have been working out against the socialist countries for a long time.

This is why the bloc of right-wing revisionist and anti-socialist forces which formed itself in our country in 1968 found all-round political, moral and material support of the imperialist forces, an attempt was made not only to mar the results of the socialist revolution in Czechoslovakia, but also to mar the results of World War II in Europe. In its well-known document lessons our party evaluated these events and drew the necessary conclusions. In its everyday work the party relies on the creative development of Marxist-Leninist teaching. Its domestic and foreign policies are guided by the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism. It regards the development of socialism, as well as the defense of socialist achievements as one of its main tasks.

Lessons similar to that in Czechoslovakia were provided also by the thwarting of the attempts by internal and external counterrevolutionary forces at reversing postwar development in Hungary 30 years ago and in Poland in 1980-81. The peoples and countries of the anti-imperialist front are at present exposed to many forms of imperialistsic pressure, to many attempts to reverse their development to pre-revolutionary conditions. This is also the main cause of the many conflicts in various parts of the world. Today's world is indeed full of sharp contradictions and dangers, RUDE PRAVO stresses. That is why people are justified in asking with apprehension whether or not there exist realistic possibilities for preserving and strengthening peace. Socialism provides a resolute and univocal answer: If the peoples unite their forces they can and must do away with the danger of nuclear catastrophe. The socialist countries are not only the main anai-imperialist force of the present, but also the chief peace force. Its essence is active, consistent peace policy, growing economicbut also defense capability. It is the vital interest of the socialist countriees to do everything possible to multiply this common strength. That is why the effort for deepening political, economic, ideological and defense cooperation and integration is of such great significance. Of special importance is speeding up the joint work on the key directions of intensification of production and scientific-technological progress.

RUDE PRAVO stresses that the most important role in the life of the socialist countries is played by the Warsaw Pact. As long as NATO exists, our country considers it necessary to help perfect the Warsaw Pact as a means of collective defense, as a means of the joint struggle for lasting peace and expansion of international cooperation. Without the socialist community, as was stressed by Comrade Gustav Husak at the 17th CPCZ Congress, no question of world politics may be tackled nowadays. For our party, for our entire society this also spells our co-responsibility for strengthening its unity and cohesion, based on the Marxist-Leninist ideology and on the principles of socialist internationalism, our co-responsiblity for its further dynamic growth, and for the successes of socialism in peaceful competition with capitalism. We are strengthened by the knowledge that our socialist homeland is a firm component of the community, a firm component of the broad anti-imperialist front. Our certainties are multiplied by the fact that the program set out by the 17th congress corresponds not only to the basic interests of our people, but is also in full harmony with the effort of the revoutionary and progressive forces to safeguard social progress and lasting peace.

Alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the USSR are of fundamental and lasting significance for vital interests of our people, for safeguarding security of our state. This bond of alliance represents for us a revolutionary heritage, a question of reason and heart, a certainty upon which all our plans rest. We attach great significance to the solidarity and cooperation with all the socialist countries, with all the anti-imperialist forces of the present day. We are convinced that in unity of the socialist community, of all the anti-imperialist and antiwar forces there is guarantee of lasting peaceful development. Socialism, joint progress and peace are inseparable, the RUDE PRAVO editorial says in conclusion.

POOR MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED BY CZECH DEPUTIES

LD272348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Deputies of the Czech National Council Plan and Budget Committee today in Prague discussed the report of the Czech Planning Commission on the basic tendencies of development of the national economy of the Czech Socialist Republic in the first half of the year. It emerged from the meeting that despite fulfillment of quantitative tasks, serious problems in the fulfillment of decisive qualitative indicators remain. Economic organizations of the sector of the Ministry of Industry did not even fulfill the basic indicator of adjusted net output. The growth achieved reached only 2.3 percent instead of the planned 9 percent. The basic causes lie in the means of management both at the middle level and from the center. Generally manifested was the unreadiness of the management sphere for the tasks of the Eighth 5-year Plan,m attempts to pass on responsibility, and to reduce tasks.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER JIRI HAJEK ON CHARTER 77

AU211924 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 21 Aug

[Interview given by Jiri Hajek, former CSSR foreign minister and Charter 77 member, to Karl Bringer; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Karl Bringer] Professor Hajek, the date 21 August, 18 years ago today, makes us think of Charter 77. In foreign countries most media regard the Charter movement as the opposition in the CSSR, but some would only want to call it the conscience of the nation. How would you see Charter 77 today?

[Jiri Hajek] First, I would reject regarding Charter 77 as an opposition. Charter 77 has no political ambitions and opposition is a political term. Charter 77 is a citizens' initiative to preserve and respect human rights and civic rights as confirmed in our Constitution and also in the international pacts. And as is known, these pacts, after their ratification in 1976, became part of our legal system. Charter 77 is completely based on our Constituion. Regarding the other statement on the conscience of the nation, maybe this is too ambitious. But I want to say that Charter 77 certainly tries to appeal to the conscience of every one of us, of every citizen, and also of the authorities, particularly in the sence that basic values, human rights, civic rights are much higher, that man is much higher than all means of power, all means used by the power.

[Bringer] Could you imagine that under Gorbachev's new leadership in the Soviet Union some of the demands of Charter 77 -- more respect for human rights and political liberalization -- will be gradually, or at least more intensively, implemented?

[Hajek] Of course, it is difficult for me to talk about the affairs of our big neighbor and ally. Of course, I follow developments in the Soviet Union with great attention and I sympathize with much what General Secretary Gorbachev says and writes. And I must say I was very impressed by the fact that, in contrast to his predessors, he mentioned the question of human rights several times, and in a very positive sense. And this new thinking was found in particular in his latest address and also in the proposal recently submitted by the socialist states to the United Nations which contained something very important: that no big power should try to force its system and its policy on other countries. And it seems to me, if today's Soviet leadership is critically reviewing the deeds of its predecessors, that maybe some day 21 August 1968 will also be worth such a review.

Jan Hajek Permitted To Leave

AU280906 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 28 Aug 86 p 7

[Text] Vienna -- Jan Hajek, son of Charter 77 signatory and former CSSR Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, has received permission to study in Norway. However, he had to renounce his CSSR citizenship. He told this to Erwin Lanc, who intervened in Prague as Austrian foreign minister 3 years ago to support his request for permission to study.

Former Member Interrogated

LD221554 Vatican City International Service in German 1400 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Prague -- Three active Czechoslovak Catholics, including the priest and former spokesman for the civil rights organization Charter 77, Vaclav Maly, were interrogated by police on the eve of the 18th anniversary of the Soviet military intervention in the CSSR. It was reported yesterday from Charter 77 cricles in Prague that the police detained 28-year-old technician Michal Holecek, 36-year-old Maly -- whom the authorities have forbidden to perform his priestly duties -- and Kamila Bendova, the wife of former Charter 77 spokesman Vaclav Benda on Wednesday evening near the Czechoslovak capital. In the Catholics' car, which was stopped by the police approximately 30 km outside Prague, security officers found and confiscated documents particularly on conditions in Czechoslovak prisons. Reports from Prague also say there for 3 hours before they were released.

PRAGUE INTENSIFIES ANTIRELIGIOUS CAMPAIGN

AU261153 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 26 Aug 86 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "D.V."]

[Text] Vienna -- The Prague rulers' campaign against believers is not coming to an end. Now the doors of the Remand prison have behind a young Catholic activist from Olomouc, 22-year-old Michal Mrtvy. Earlier the state police had impounded a copying machine at his home and a fairly large amount of religious literature as well as Charter 77 documents. Among other things they also confiscated 200 issues of the study "The Causes of Increased Interest in Religion" by Erika Kadlecova. In the sixties the authoress herself was responsible for the state's church policy but now she has been a regime critic for many years and has also signed Charter 77.

The Slovak Father Stefan Javorsky, a zealous clergyman who liked to get into touch with people, caused the displeasure of the authorities. In 1975 and 1980 he was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment respectively for this. Now the 62-year-old clergyman is accused of "hindering state control over churches," because he said a mass in private house and heard confessions without "state approval." In accordance with the state police's wish, Father Javorsky is to receive psychiatric treatment at the Levice institution in East Slovakia.

The 57-year-old Catholic activist Augustin Navratil, who has nine children and is from the south Moravian community Lutopecny, experienced a similar fate. After religious pamphlets and copying machines were confiscated in November last year, he was sent by the district court to the Kromeriz institution for compulsory psychiatric treatment in May.

Bullying and persecution are also used on members of other religious communities. Thus, the Slovak Evangelical pastor of Mnisek in East Slovakia was also accused of the crime of "hindering state control over the churches." He is said to have met with believers in the open, to have sung religious songs with them and preached them the Word of God. This was enough to withdraw his state authorization to work as a priest and prosecute him.

The 55-year-old Pastor Jan Dus from the North Bohemian city Neratovice has repeatedly spoken out in favor of his fellow men threatened by the authorities' arbitrariness, now he needs solidarity himself: Since 21 May he has been in pre-trial custody, after the state police made a 22-hour search of his apartment. This was revenge for a letter of complaint to President Husak, in which Dus criticized the inadmissible methods of the state police.

STOPH RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN PLANNING OFFICIAL

LD272027 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 27 Aug 86

[Text] The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, received member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Politburo and deputy commissioner of the Ethiopian Planning Commission Addis Tedla in Berlin today. During the friendly discussion the partners in the talks noted with satisfaction that the bilateral economic relations have continued to develop successfully at all levels. The basis for this was formed by the friendship treaty concluded in 1979 and the numerous agreements reached by the leading representatives of the GDR and Ethiopia, Erick Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam.

SITZLACK ADDRESSES IAEA PRESS CONFERENCE

LD271845 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Vienna, 27 Aug (ADN) -- In the context of the meeting of experts of the IAEA in Vienna, specialists gave information at a press conference today about IAEA programs for constantly improving the safety of nuclear power stations. [passage omitted]

State Secretary Professor Dr Georg Sitzlack, head of the GDR delegation to the meeting of experts in Vienna, said on this subject in an ADN interview that the GDR, through the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection at the Council of Ministers, is actively involved in these IAEA programs. Specialists from the GDR take part in on-site inspections as members of control teams. In the report system, too, the GDR is actively involved in analysis and evaluation, true to its commitment to international cooperation in the interests of high safety in the energy sector.

ASYLUM SEEKERS ISSUE USED AS 'ELECTION ISSUE'

LD261806 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1404 GMT 26 Aug 86

["Bonn's Politicians Have Their Favorite Asylum Seekers" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 26 Aug (ADN) -- The so-called asylum question is quite specifically being made an election issue by certain politicians in the FRG. They speculate on mobilizing a reservoir of electors on the right with xenopobia and horror stories. Newspapers in the FRG are writing on this topic and reporting that over the past few days there have been attacks and cases of arson against foreigners and on the camps where asylum seekers live which, as the FRG press says, are an expression of a surge in rightwing radical actions.

"Union politicians are helping this along with frightening figures," an analysis by a Hamburg paper notes, "in order to inflame the mood of the people in time for the elections." "There is no other political topic where there is currently so much hypocrisy, where there are so many sham arguments as in the asylum question," the analysis notes. This also included the attempt to make the GDR responsible for the so-called asylum question.

In contrast, a FRG television program drew attention to the fact that it was simply wrong to talk of a "flood of asylum seekers" or a "flood of foreigners," as if one were describing some natural catastrophe. The number of foreigners in Berlin (West), for example, had increased by a mere 535 in the period from 1982 to 1985.

Foreign citizens who were interviewed in the same program said that the indigenous population was to be "diverted from its real problems, problems of unemployment, problems of the environment, and apprenticeships for young people."

The West Berlin TAGESSPIEGEL reports in its Tuesday edition on charges by the Danish authorities addressed to the FRG that foreigners who were seeking asylum in the FRG were being persuaded to travel on the Denmark, and were even beign put on trains to Denmark against their will. FRG officials confiscated all papers from asylum seekers before they crossed the border to Denmark.

At the same time, reports from the FRG say that citizens from the socialist states, for example 100,000 travellers from Poland, who stay in th FRG on occassion, have been automatically forced into asylum procedures. According to the "out-of-date anticommunist doctrine of state of those who govern in Bonn," everyone who crosses the previously so-called Iron Curtain, is automatically treated "as a kind of freedom fighter." In contrast there was "no mercy for torture victims from rightwing dictatorships." Bonn politicians had their "favorite asylum seekers," which were marketed according to political need.

The fuss being made about the so-called asylum problem and the campaign against other states connected with it may well be useful for the Bonn election campaign. But, in no way did it serve understanding and sensible cooperation between states.

PEOPLE'S ARMY RECRUITING PROFESSIONAL SOLDIERS

DW271315 Bonn DIE WELT in German 27 Aug 86 p 4

[Article signed DW: "The 'GDR' Army Is Now Courting Parents"]

[Text] Mothers and fathers in the GDR are to bring all their influence to bear in the future so that their children offer their services as professional soldiers and strive for a career in the National People's Army (NVA). The magazine MILITAERWESEN [MILITARY AFFAIRS] published by the 'GDR' Defense Ministery writes "that filling recruitment quotas will hardly be possible without help from parents or even against them."

The periodical demands the "development of a high appreciation for the military profession." Since the People's Chamber approved legal abortion (so far the only decision with dissenting votes) for women in the 'GDR' and the "sudden drop in the birth rate caused by the pill" is now producing results, fewer and fewer young men fit for military service can be found. The People's Army is making a greater effort to recruit personnel. The NVA is particularly short of noncommissioned offiers and officers.

MILITAERWESEN concedes the remarkable influence of parents on their children's choice of occupation. It has been proved that the majority of children and young people "orient their view of life to that of their parents."

LOSONCZI RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD271425 Budapest MTI in English 1412 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 27 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Wednesday received Tadeusz Chechowicz, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Also present was Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity.

TU LEADER GASPAR RECEIVES SPANISH TU LEADER

LD222027 Budapest MTI in English 1529 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 22 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), Friday held talks with Marcelino Camacho, general secretary of the Spanish Workers Commissions trade union, on cooperation between SZOT and the Spanish trade unions, timely issues of the European trade union movement, and preparations for the trade union world congress to be held shortly.

BERECZ MEETS GUINEA-BISSAU PARTY OFFICIAL

AU251039 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Aug 86 p 4

[Text] Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on 22 August met Vasco Cabral, member of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, who is spending his vacation in Hungary. At the talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they reviewed several current issues of the international life with particular attention to the situation of the African Continent as well as the relations between the two parties.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMEMORATES 20 AUG HOLIDAY

AU221416 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Janos Peter, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy minister of interior: "Our 20 August"]

[Text] There is no other day in the calendar that evokes so many memories in the minds of the people who remember.

All of us remember King Stephen, the founder of the state; religious people remember St. Stephen, the one who introduced and safeguarded the Christian religion. He organized the Hungarian nomads into a state, realizing that there was no future for a wandering and nomadic life style in the center of a much more advanced Europe, that the condition for the survival of the Hungarian people was to adjust to a more vigorous feudal system and that, without taking up Christianity and organizing a feudal state order, the Hungarian tribal society would collapse as did many of the peoples once living in that area.

There is a great temptation to ascribe some sort of actualized meaning and a direct "message" for today to King Stephen's political conception. This is permissible in literary works and drama; on the occasion of the holiday, let us content ourselves with respect for the facts, namely, that history has proven King Stepen's choice and that it was the courage and determination with which he took up the new road that led to Hungarians becoming a nation, creating in this way a country which has finally become a fatherland to the people, even if the 1,000-year road since then has not been free of great struggles and long periods of bitter suffering. This is what present Hungary, the Hungarians of today respect in King Stepen's life's work, and this is what they expressed by remembering every year, even on the eve of the 3d millenia, their great king who lived at the turn of the first millenium.

On 20 August, however, we remember not only the founder of the state; traditionally, this day is also the festival of the new bread. Today, when worries about bread, worries in the strictest sense of the term are unknown, this tradition seems to be fading in our country. The younger generations already have to be told why our predecesors called bread-grain life, since under the term 'our daily bread' we mean not only the bread made of flour and yeast and baked in an oven but also the results of the work of our entire society, the sum total of our material and spiritual goods. Thus, from this point of view 20 August can also be an occasion for remembrance and an evaluation of our tasks. The new bread is not only the symbol of annual crops but also the symbol of any other creative work in which the people's creative force of constructing their country is asserted. And peace is the fundamental condition for this.

After two world wars, today we are celebrating this holiday in a world situation in which not only the peoples of Europe but also all areas of our planet are threatened by the danger of incalculable destruction. The existence of mankind is at stake when there is an accumulation of weapons in the world capable of annihilating the planet several times over. Rational man of the end of the 20th century can regard only the avoidance of war and the halting of the arms race as solutions and as the future of the human race. Under the shadow of these threats, tasks that foster hope are being held in Moscow, Washington, Geneva, Vienna, Stockholm, and elsewhere. The initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries aimed at easing the international tension and safeguarding peace are even stronger than the previous initiatives. The recently extended Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, the disarmament proposals, and the proposals aimed at completely eliminating nuclear weapons by the turn of the century are all concrete manifestations of the desire for peaceful coexistence based on the confidence that needs to be restored. The same desire arises from the initiatives of the socialist countries made to the United Nations and calling for the joining of forces in working out a basic agreement for universal security. No matter how great the danger threatening mankind and no matter how full of contraditions and tensions our world, the positions of peace have not weakened but have further strenthened as a result of the increasing activity of forces that are firmly committed to it.

Hungary is also playing an active part in this process. Hungary also took part in the preparation for the Helsinki conference whose final document raised new hopes and made possible the development of new international relations and contacts. We have good reasons for referring to the positive influence of the Helsinki spirit and for worrying about the fact that the process of detente has slowed and come to a sudden halt, and that the international situation has deteriorated. The fact that the Helsinki process has been maintained and has advanced, and that meetings were held between politicians of countries with a different social order proves that negotiations and agreement are also possible on the most complex issues, given adequate patience. This could also refer to the initiatives made at last year's summit in Geneva; if the U.S. side agreed, the conditions for the implementation of these proposals would now be more available than ever.

It is in our interest, and not only ours, to further expand our foreign relations. In this interview given to TIME, MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar said that "many years of observation indicate that the stronger the economic cooperation between socialist and capitalist countries, the firmer the foundations for building their political relations. And the converse is also true: When there is an improving political atmosphere, there are also more favorable conditions for expanding economic cooperation. This is obviously not a one-way street. Politicians of the capitalist countries have themselves pointed out the advantages of cooperating with the socialist countries, including additional employment and marketing opportunities."

Naturally, the prosperity of our country and of our people is influenced not only by external circumstances; the way we make good use of the talent and diligence of the working people is more important than all this. Only a good foreign policy and a good domestic policy together can create the guarantees for progress and development. Speaking about 20 August, among its various conditions let us mention the firmness of the socialist social order and its development capacity, and order whose basic principles are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Only 4 years after the liberation we succeeded in formulating the main criteria and efforts of the new state into law, into a basic law. The Constitution of 20 August 1949 partly formulated the rights that are characteristic of the new society which had been achieved and developed by then, and partly outlined the direction of development. The historic importance of the Constitution of 1949 is that for the first time in Hungary it regulated the activity of society and of the state on behalf of and in the interest of the millions of working people.

No matter how basic a law the Constitution is, it is nevertheless open to changes from time to time. This is simply because life, social practice, and the achieved results become outdated or new elements of progress also demand a place in the basic law, as happened in 1972 when the progress and radical changes that had taken place, particularly since the consolidation made suitable modifications imperative.

The firm order of our society proves that the content of the Constitution and the reality -- including jurisdiction, jurisprudence, citizens' rights and obligations, etc. -- are in harmony with one another. Perhaps that is the reason why the content and importance of the Constitution are in the forefront of public attention only on Constitution Day. Without talking much about it or knowing its content in detail, the majority of citizens regard the principles at the basis of th basic laws as their own, and accept them. The Constitution's imperceptibility shows the existence of a constitutional order. Many people, mainly the younger generation, do not even regard fundamental rights like the right to work, to learn, to culture, and to medical assistance as rights originating from the Constitution; these rights are present so naturally, and they were born with them.

It is unfortunate, however, that speaking about citizens' obligations, not everyone considers the constitutional rights to be inseparable from these obligations. We must endeavor to raise the awareness of this connection to a higher level. The desired expansion of socialist democracy, an expansion that we are encouraging in all areas of life, is also vital because this is the only way in which the rights and obligations are provided in close unity and in which the creative capacity and readiness for initiatives inherent in the citizens are asserted in such a way that they serve equally the interests of the individual and those of smaller and larger communities, that is, mainly of the people.

In the past 1-2 years we have made considerable steps in this direction: we have democratized state life and have modified the election law, steps that are already making their positive, revitalizing, and renewing effects felt in both the activity of the National Assembly and of the councils. We have introduced new forms of enterprise management in the economic sphere, a step all the more important since, in the current situation, nothing is more important than making production and management more efficient, a task in which the joint development of the workers' interests and acceptance of obligation are playing a decisive role.

We not only commemorate our holidays, like the present holiday on 20 August, and we do not talk only about what and why we celebrate. Every celebration is a reflection of the present. In this year's 20 August celebrations our attention is increasingly centered on the problems and tasks of a society working more efficiently and the goals outlined by the 13th MSZMP Congress which were accepted by the National Assembly, the local bodies of interest representation, the political and public organizations and movements, and by the millions of workers. The tasks we are endeavoring to solve, the problems we are facing, and the worries that are afflicting us are not simple ones; there is a need for well-considered, planned, and uniform efforts to maintain and further develop our achievements, to advance to a higher level, a task that is also absolutely necessary.

Everyone knows and agrees with our most important economic policy goals -- from ensuring the foreign economic balance of payments to safeguarding the purchasing power of the forint; from mobilizing the reserves available in production and management to our concepts regarding the standard of living. In order to attain these goals, stress today is on the need for every workplace, every enterprise, workshop, cooperative, and institution to work out concrete action programs and, where this has already been done, to make sure that these programs are consistently implemented by means of incentives, persuasion, organization, measures, the strengthening of discipline, and by means of encouraging initiatives. Also we should not forget that today the issue is not simply to improve production and living conditions here and there but also to make sure that our country is not lagging behind the rapid international development, the scientific and technological progress that will determine the fate of our nation for the coming decades, not only as a regards the economy but also a regards culture, lifestyle, and health. The importance of the current requirements must also be weighed against this. We have no use for lamentations and pessimism that is paralyzing the people's readiness for action.

On the contrary, the condition for success is to make it known that we do have strength and also enough experience, with decades behind us that have proven that we have been able to stand greater trials than the current difficulties. We can also overcome the current difficulties with national collaboration and with general consensus in the principle of socialism. Taking a look at the past, on today's holiday we also have reason to regard the future with confidence.

TU NOTES INCREASED PROFITS, MANPOWER SHORTAGE

LD271830 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The management of most of the transportation enterprises improved in the first half year. In contrast to the deteriorating results at this time last year, the profits of the enterprises have increased by nearly 40 percent this year. This was reported at the session of the Presidium of the Communications and Transportation Workers Trade Union. However, it was added that there is a very large manpower shortage in some branches. The workforce is decreasing, especially among bus drivers and truck drivers, as well as maintenance workers. Because of this, the undertaking of extra work has reached the limit of tolerability in certain spheres.

PRESS CONFERENCE GIVEN AT CANCER CONGRESS

LD252109 Budapest MTI in English 2055 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI) -- Following last year's meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, scientists made efforts to resume Soviet-American cooperation in cancer research, it was stated at a press conference given by Soviet and U.S. scientists attending the International Cancer Congress in Budapest Monday.

Nikolay Blokhin, president of the Soviet Academy of Medicine, and James Wyngaarden, director of the U.S. National Health Institute, stressed that the 14th Budapest Cancer Congress offers a good opportunity for the resumption of scientific ties. On Monday noted Soviet and American scientists, including Nikolay Trapeznikov, director of the Moscow Institute of Cancer Research, Peter Fischinger, director of the U.S. Cancer Research Institutes, I.J. Masnyk, director for relations between U.S. cancer research institutes, George Murphy, general secretary of the International Union Against Cancer, and Lee Clark, director of the Houston Institute of Cancer Research, agreed to renew the Soviet-American agreement on cancer research.

It was announced at the press conference that in October a U.S. delegation of physicians is to arrive in Moscow in order to work out a detailed programme of coordination in cancer research and treatment in the two countries. The participants termed the continuation of cooperation as extremely useful. Nikolay Blokhin pointed out that to date only a single international cooperation project has been set up in the field of medical science, namely for the prevention of nuclear war, within the framework of the organization, "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear", on Soviet-American initiative.

Monday evening the Hungarian organizing committee of the 14th International Cancer Congress gave a reception in honour of the participants at the buildings of the Parliament and the Hungarian National Gallery.

The reception was attended by Judit Csehak, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Laszlo Medve, minister of health.

BRIEFS

UJ TUKOR EDITOR DIES -- Laszlo Benjamin is dead. The twice Kossuth Prize-winning poet, editor in chief of UJ TUKOR died of a serious illness yesterday at the age of 51. Arrangements are being made about Laszlo Benjamin's funeral. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 21 Aug 86 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA -- Budapest, August 21 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Laszlo Marothy, deputy prime minister, and Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly, received Marton Klein, new Hungarian ambassador accredited to the Argentine Republic, who is to shortly leave for his post. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 21 Aug 86 LD]

VISIT BY SOVIET AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION REPORTED

AU280948 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- At our government's invitation, an official delegation from the Soviet Union arrived in our country on 25 August, headed by Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee.

Talks have commenced in Warsaw on the subject of the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in agriculture and the food industry.

During their 4-day visit in Poland, the Soviet guests will also visit farms, food processing plants, and agricultural research premises.

New stimuli for the expansion of comprehensive cooperation concerning the food complex are provided by the talks between Wojciech Jarzueslki and Mikhail Gorbachev. The resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress and 27th CPSU Congress indicated the need for enhancing economic and trade contacts within the CEMA framework and on the basis of the bilateral agreements between the socialist countries. At a time of Western restrictions aimed at weakening the development of the socialist community, an enhancement of comprehensive cooperation between the CEMA countries is becoming not only an economic necessity, but a political one as well.

Basic intentions concerning an expansion of cooperation in agriculture and food processing based on the long-term Polish-Soviet economic and scientific-technological cooperation program until the year 2000 were discussed during the first day of the visit, at a meeting between V. Murakhovskiy and Deputy Premier Jozef Koziol, who is chairing the Polish side. There were also working meetings in government offices responsible for the coordination of scientific-technological cooperation and trade concerning the food complex.

The developing cooperation in agriculture and the food industry between Poland and the USSR meets halfway the changes taking place in the economies of both countries. In recent years, mutual contacts have been augmented by means of a joint search for better varieties of grain. Cooperation in biological science has commenced, involving microbiological plant protection agents and improvements in the genetic make-up of farm animals. Polish and Soviet scientists have also tightened cooperation in working out more effective and energy-saving technologies and introducing comprehensive plant-cultivation methods. The mutual exchange of agricultural plant seeds, animal for breeding, and agricultural equipment contributes to the process achieved in agriculture. Over 120,000 Soviet tractors are being used in our fields, of which we import over 10,000 per year.

Modern state farms have been organized in Poland on the basis of supplies from the Soviet Union. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the USSR are making use of vegetable drying facilities imported from Poland and modern grain and maize silos supplied by the factory in Rogozno in recent years. Imports of machines and equipment from the USSR is enabling us to expand and modernize our dairies more quickly. Conversely, Polish machines and technological lines are modernizing sugar production and potato and oil processing in the USSR. An agreement was recently concluded on the construction of potato processing plants in the Biala Podlaska Voivodship. They will be erected with the aid of Polish-Soviet cooperation.

A working group dealing with economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the production of mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents has been in constant action for 3 years. Cooperation concerning veterinary products has also been tightened.

Trade in food and agricultural produce, at a national level and between border areas, is se ing to enrich both countries' markets to an increasing degree. For years we have been selling the USSR fruit, fresh and frozen vegetables, and flowers. Fish conserves from the USSR are always on sale in our shops.

Cooperation Talks Held

LD271918 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 27 -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek received here today head of the Soviet delegation, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the State Agricultural-Industrial Committee Vsevolod Murakhovskiy.

Zbigniew Michalek informed the guest about the 10th PUWP Congress decisions concerning the development and modernization of the entire food economy. He also spoke about ventures aimed at consolidating organizational links of farming with the entire national economy, particularly the food processing industry.

The sides stressed the need to further tighten economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between food economy units of both countries, which contributes to the realization of aims and tasks contained in the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CITED ON U.S. VIOLATION OF SALT II

LD200936 Warsaw PAP in English 0914 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 20 -- "Ronald Reagan's administration has increasingly been missing the demands of U.S. Congress, society's feelings as well as the international opinion. Another example reflecting (this attitude) is the modification of the B-52 strategic bomber, a decision exceeding the limit provided by the SALT-II treaty. This is to be the first step indicative of violating the Soviet-American treaty," the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote today.

"The move to modernize the B-52 shows that forces which do not intend to reckon with anything and anybody have taken the upper hand in the U.S. decision-making circles. They mainly aim at the United States achieving a global supremacy, whatever its cost," the daily argued.

DAILY CITED ON ECONOMIC LINKS WITH PRC

LD241812 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 24 -- In a dispatch from Beijing carried by the weekend edition of RZECZPOSPOLITA, the paper wrote inter alia:

"A comprehensive service station and consignment depot of Polish passenger cars imported to People's China was opened last July in the port of Tanggu, 150 kilometres from Beijing. This is the first such facility built in People's China for cars imported from any socialist country.

"Today, about 30,000 Polish vehicles go along China's roads and their number will grow every year. Chinese partners of the Polish automotive industry predict the building of more stations to service cars and lorries in Beijing, Kunming, Shanghai, Wuhan and Harbin.

"In 1985, Poland exported 29,100 vehicles to China. This number included 21,250 cars, 7,300 lorries, and 550 buses. This year, we will supply 15,000 cars and 2,000 lorries."

Barter exchange and coproduction of machine and plant offer the possibilities for a further development of Polish-Chinese economic cooperation," the Polish commercial counsellor in Beijing told the daily. "The possibilities of conducting traditional trade are limited, as the means to finance it are limited on both sides. But our economies are complementary to one another to a considerable degree. Machine and plant account for about 60 per cent of Polish exports to China. Cotton, non-ferrous metals, agricultural and food items (chiefly rice and tea) account for 80 per cent of imports."

RZECZPOSPOLITA recalled that bilateral trade has been steadily growing rising from 203 million Swiss francs, in which accounts are settled, to 1.8 billion over the past 5 years.

BARCIKOWSKI RECEIVES CAMBODIA'S CHEA SIM

LD272118 Warsaw PAP in English 1913 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 27 -- On the second day of the its visit to Poland the delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea was received at the Belvedere by Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski.

The delegation is headed by National Assembly Chairman, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Chea Sim.

Kazimierz Barcikowski assured the delegation that the efforts of People's Kampuchea aimed at providing peace and security in South-East Asia found full understanding in Poland. Our state fully supports the decisions of the recently held 13th conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam aimed at creating a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in that region, stated Barcikowski.

The guest spoke with respect about the assistance granted by Poland and other socialists countries to the Kampuchean nation.

The sides expressed a conviction that the visit of the delegation of the National Assembly, its course and results would contribute to the strengthening of friendship and the development of mutally advantageous cooperation between both sides and nations.

The parliamentary delegation from Kampuchea was received by Political Bureau Member, PUWP CC Secretary and Chairman of the PUWP Parliamentary Floor Group Tadeusz Porebski. He briefed the guests on the activities of the PUWP in the realization of resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress and the solution of the most important issues of Poland's socio-economic development as well as on the work of the PUWP parliamentary floor group and party-aligned deputies which serves the implementation of the party's policy and the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress in the Sejm (Parliament).

The head of the delegation, Chea Sim, supplied information on the socio-economic and political situation in Kampuchea, the work of the National Assembly and the efforts of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party aimed at securing conditions for comprehensive and secure development for the country.

Today, acting Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski conducted talks with the delegation of the Kampuchean National Assembly. The sides evaluated the current state of bilateral Polish-Kampuchean relations and exchanged views on some international issues.

VISTING CARDINAL CALLS FOR RECONCILIATION

AU261730 Paris AFP in English 1718 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Czestochowa, Poland, Aug 26 (AFP) -- Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner, president of West Germany's Episcopal Conference and head of his country's Catholic Church, called here Tuesday for "lasting reconciliation between the German and Polish peoples."

His words, in an address at Jasna Gora Monastery, which houses an effigy of the "Black Virgin" of Czestochowa, Poland's patron saint, were greeted by applause from the estimated 150,000 pilgrims present.

"The Virgin," he said, "shows us the way, for she is the symbol of reconciliation between God and Men."

In what some observers saw as an allusion to the situation in Poland, where parliament has just voted a conditional amnesty for political prisoners, Cardinal Hoeffner expressed concern that in many parts of the world elementary human rights "are not respected."

"A new Christian face," he said in conclusion, "must be applied to the whole of Europe, from Gibraltar to the Urals," and was again applauded.

Cardinal Hoeffner arrived in Warsaw Monday at the head of a delegation of 10 West German bishops for a three-day visit as part of a pilgrimage in honor of the "Black Virgin."

Glemp Sees Off Cardinal

LD271936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation of the West German Episcopate has left Warsaw. It was led by Cologne Archbishop Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner.

The guests were seen off at the Warsaw airport by primate of Poland Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES ECONOMY IN 26 AUG SESSION

LD271820 Warsaw PAP in English 1634 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 27 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau yesterday reviewed Poland's socio-economic situation and acquainted itself with a report on the course of harvest and procurement, as well as the envisaged crops.

The Political Bureau examined and initially approved the draft plan of the implementation of a section of the 10th congress resolution concerning socio-economic goals.

In line with the congress decisions, the most urgent social task of the party in the current five-year term is to create conditions which would help better satisfy housing needs, improve supplies of foodstuffs and industrial products, and appropriately shape money receipts of the population.

The Political Bureau stressed that housing problems could be markedly eased by increased scope of housing construction, refurbishments, and modernization of existing buildings, and by appropriate changes in the housing policy by the state.

The planned improvement of market supply by the year 1990 should be coupled with an accelerated development of the net work of trade outlets and services, and their improved functioning.

The Political Bureau recommended that a programme of lifting the rationing of meat and meat products in the current five-year term by submitted. This will be based on the active policy of retail and procurement prices, stimulating the growth of animal breeding.

The main task of the wages policy is to link pay more tightly with efficiency of economic management in work establishments, and work input on the part of individual workers.

Regarding social benefits, the party will continue to display concern over the worst-off groups.

The examined plan of the implementation of the 10th congress resolution shows that economic steps determining the achievements of social goals consist in shifting the economy to the track of intensive development. This can be achieved through the transition to the second stage of the economic reform, the scientific-technological progress, structural transformations in the economy, elimination of waste of production resources and worktime, increased exportability, growing economic integrity with CMEA countries, as well as consistency in preparing and carrying out reviews of organizational structures in the economy and the state.

The transition to the 2nd stage of the economic reform will be preceded by a widespread consultation campaign. The tasks of this stage of the reform, particularly those aimed at balancing the economy, reducing subsidies, consistent self-financing, toughening the economy measures and work discipline, will be included in the national socio-economic plan.

A faster scientific-technological progress, stimulating the efficiency and changes of the production structure will determine Poland's broader share in the international division of labour. Also conducive to this end will be the implementation of decisions included in multilateral economic, scientific-technological, and trade cooperation programmes within the CMEA, and in bilateral agreements, particularly those signed with the Soviet Union.

The Political Bureau pointed out that party bodies and organizations are currently facing the task to work out programmes and carry out activities motivating party members to actively implement tasks ensuing from the 10th congress resolution, especially those stressed by the 2nd PUWP CC plenary session.

MINISTER DETAILS NUCLEAR INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

AU261135 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0510 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Joana Radzyner report]

[Text] The Polish Government plenipotentiary for energy, Minister Bijak, considers Austria's Zwentendorf solution [not opening the nuclear power plant at Zwsentendorf, Lower Austria] a luxury. In a country like Poland, whose energy resources are practically limited to coal, Minister Bijak does not see any alternative to nuclear energy. And, in addition, Chernobyl has proved that saying "no" to nuclear power in one country is useless when a radioactive cloud starts moving.

It is all the more important for the Polish Government to complete the first Polish nuclear power plant as fast as possible and to construct another two nuclear power plants by 1995. After the Chernobyl disaster the population, however, has given up its passivity with respect to the nuclear power issue. One petition follows the other, more and more signature campaigns are increasingly causing trouble for the government.

[Begin Bijak recording] Every voice from the population should and will be listened to. We are not only dealing with experts' opinions but with the expression of fear of the new energy source. There is no doubt that every man and every citizen has the right to voice his fears. But one must certainly make a difference between fear and expert opinion. [end recording]

In order to allay the people's fear Minister Bijak has started an intensive information campaign in the domestic media and in the schools. Because the latest protests of the inhabitants of Gdansk, for instance, against the construction of a nuclear power plant near the city and the demand to shift the location to a place 100 km further away are pure nonsense after the Chernobyl experiences, Bijak said.

[Begin Bijak recording] I myself feel guilty that in the past and even today we are doing much too little to inform the people extensively about nuclear energy. But I have to stress that this lack of information was not and is not the result of any government directives but simply one of many examples of insufficient information. [end recording]

It is said that it is never too late for remorse, but whether this is also true for nuclear power is more than questionable. An official, as yet unpublished, study of the Warsaw Opinion Research Center about the trust of the population in the government's information policy in the case of Chernobyl indicates mounting criticism. The poll was carried out at the end of June and the beginning of July and dealt exclusively with television, which 80 percent of the Poles consider the most important source of information.

Here are some results: Every third Pole is highly critical of the official information policy on Chernobyl. Only 7 percent of the people polled expressed full trust that the television information was complete and credible. This is 5 percent less than at the end of last year, which was a relatively quiet time.

The sociological results are fully confirmed by other studies. Immediately after the Chernobyl disaster, the number of listeners to Western broadcasts in Polish rose from 12 percent to 23 percent, that is, twice the original figure. Another proof: Although only children up to the age of 15 were prescribed iodine during the first days after the disaster, 20 percent of adults also took this medication.

Minister Bijak seems to know the results of the Warsaw study. His latest idea to gain trust in nuclear energy in the Polish population: to invite a representative of the Vienna IAEA to Warsaw. These kguests will probably be trusted even by the most suspicious Poles.

DLUGOSZ INTERVIEWED ON SOCIALIST INTEGRATION

AU271140 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Aug 86 pp 3, 4

[Interview given by Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, given to Tomasz Bartosziewicz: "Searching for New Mechanisms and Instruments" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Bartosziewicz] Let us begin our talk by evluating CEMA achievements.

[Dlugosz] It would be too easy to evaluate these achievements in an unequivocal way. While it is true that the individual CEMA countries and CEMA as such have achieved great results in economic development, it is a fact that with the present mechanisms of economic integration we have reached a certain limit of our development potential. CEMA countries are now at one that it is necessary to make efforts to impart a new stimulus to integration mechanisms. Intensive work in this regard is continuing, as attested to by the decisions of the 41st CEMA session, which adopted a very bold program for cooperation on the accelerated development of technological progress, which is of key importance in the East-West race for modernity. [passage omitted]

[Bartoszewicz] What are the most important elements of the new stage of the process of economic integration in your view?

[Dlugosz] These elements were defined by the decisions of the CEMA summit meeting in Moscow, their main point being a comprehensive approach to integration issues. The summit decisions also state that the coordination of the socioeconomic plans and of the economic policy of the member-countries should be the chief instrument of integration and that this coordination should be aided by an intensive exploitation of fiscal factors and goods. The coordination of plans is to be a real economic process and not a mere balancing of mutual trade as has been the case to a considerable extent so far, even though during the consultations on the 1986-1990 plans new coordination tasks came to the fore. They included scientific and technological cooperation and solving or cataloging structural long-term, quality, and other problems.

[Bartoszewicz] Does this mean that the role of the political factor in integration will decrease?

[Dlugosz] For obvious reasons the political factor dominated the initial integration efforts. There is no doubt that the competition between the two socioeconomic systems will certainly remain a permanent element of the world's socioeconomic situation, despite the consistent and persevering peace policy followed by the USSR and other socialist countries [paragraph continues]

This competition will at times be more intensive and at times be less. It was at the beginning of the eighties that our economy felt the impact of this competition with particular sharpness. As for the political factor, there are three elements in it.

First, we must take into account the West's always antagonistic political attitude toward the socialist community and its place in the world.

Second, in its foreign policy the socialist community has always been in favor of active peaceful coexistence, of normalizing international economic ties, and of eliminating all barriers against such ties. The persevering way in which this policy worked could be seen in the seventies when the socialist countries made every effort to realize the CSCE idea. Unfortunately, almost a few days after the CSCE agreement had been signed the West began returning to the policy of intensified confrontation, and this had a negative impact on East-West economic relations.

Third, it is necessary to state unequivocally that the present experience, which concerns the second half of the seventies and the eighties, has demonstrated that we are unable to isolate ourselves completely from the influence of the world market and from whatever takes place in it. Let me recall that at the beginning of the eighties the rate of economic development of all socialist countries slowed down, primarily because of the deteriorating economic situation in the capitalist countries. That is why in a reasonable way we should seek to make ourselves independent of our capricious partners in the West, at least partially.

KIELCE VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE CHANGES REPORTED

LD251949 Warsaw PAP in English 1632 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 25 -- The PUWP Voivodship Committee in Kielce (southern Poland) held a plenum today to discuss the tasks facing the party organization from the Kielce region in the light of the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress and the 2nd CC Plenum.

Taking the floor Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Baryla stated that at present there was nothing more important than increasing the effectiveness of action in every walk of life, in the economy, science, technology and in education and culture as well. The party must be the initiator and animator of these activities.

The plenum accepted the resignation of Maciej Lubczynski from the post of first secretary of the Voivodship Committee in connection with the fact that he was entrusted with the post of head of the socio-vocational department at the PUWP CC by the 2nd CC plenum. Hitherto VC secretary, Jaroslaw Motyka, was chosen to the post of PUWP VC first secretary in Kielce.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY -- The State Council has appointed Tadeusz Czechowsicz PPR ambassador to Hungary. T. Czechowicz was a member of the PZPR Politburo from 1981 until the 10th PZPR Congress. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

AMNESTY FIGURES -- Since the law on special procedures toward persons convicted of certain crimes was adopted by the PPR Sejm 1 month ago, 10,996 people have been released from prison under the terms of this law. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23/24 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES EGYPTIAN PARTY OFFICIALS

AU271907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/8/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received on August 27 at Snagov Kamal al-Shadhili and Ahmad Salamahi Muhammad, deputy secretaries-general of the National Democratic Party of Egypt, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talks that occasioned an exchange of salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme Elena Ceausescu, and Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Mme Suzanne Mubarak, views were exchanged in connection with the development of the relations between the two countries and parties, as well as on some current questions of the international political life. In this frame, emphasis was placed on the upward course of the Romanian-Egyptian relations of friendship and collaboration and the confidence was expressed that their further development -- both politically and economically -- contributed to the consolidation of the multilateral collaboration between the two countries and peoples, to mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

An important place in the talks was held by the recent developments in the Middle East. In this context, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the need for intensifying the efforts land political-diplomatic actions, for promoting new initiatives toward a global solution of the Middle East issue through negotiations, including the Palestine issue, through the creation of an own state. The Romanian head of state stressed the need and importance of organizing an international conference sponsored by the UN, that should offer a congenial framework for negotiations, participated in by all parties concerned, the PLO and Israel included. President Nicolae Ceausescu considered that the forthcoming conference in Harare had to contribute to the settlement of major issues of the non-aligned countries, to strengthening their solidarity and unity of action in view of increasing their contribution to the settlement of the big issues facing mankind. Likewise, the leader of the RCP and Romanian state stressed the need for the organization within the UN of an international conference to debate and solve the foreign debt issue of the developing countries, of eradicating underdevelopment and establishing the new international economic order.

The talks disclosed the two parties' wish to collaborate ever more closely in international arena for a policy of independence, peace and understanding among nations, for the building of a better and more just world on our planet. The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

AL-QADHDHAFI SENDS NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU280932 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

On your friendly country's liberation day, I have the pleasure of extending to you most heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness as well as wishes for the friendly Romanian people's progress and prosperity, in my own behalf and on behalf of the people of the Great [as published] Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

[Signed] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

PCI'S NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU280933 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] To RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Dear Comrade Ceausescu:

Please accept the congratulations of Italian Communists on the 42d anniversary of Romania's liberation.

During these years, socialist Romania has attained positive results for the Romanian people and has made an important contribution to ensuring peace in the world.

We are convinced that you will be able to face further tasks successfully, by attaining your targets for peace and socialist development.

[Signed] The PCI Central Committee

DEFENSE MINISTER MILEA'S 23 AUG ORDER OF THE DAY

AU251145 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 86 p 4

["Order of the Day" issued by Defense Minister Vasile Milea on Romania's national day -- 23 August]

[Text] On 23 August we are celebrating the 42d anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in an atmosphere of vigorous patriotic and revolutionary involvement in which our people, closely united around the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are untiringly acting to fulfill this year's plan tasks, the plan tasks for the overall 5-year plan, the great targets put forward by the 13th party congress, and the programs endorsed by the party Central Committee plenum of June this year in order to ensure our homeland's firm progress on the road of building the socialist and communist society.

Taking place in the year in which our whole nation celebrated with unique and fervent sentiments the 65th anniversary of the foundation of our glorious Communist Party, the 50th anniversary of the Brasov trial against Communist and antifascist fighters, and the 21st anniversary of the ninth party congress -- a crucial event in the history of our homeland that opened up the most dynamic period full of achievements in our country's existence and a period termed with justified patriotic pride the Nicolae Ceausescu Era -- the 42d anniversary of Romania's national day is of great and utterly special significance.

On this festive occasion, too, we want to express our great appreciation and deep gratitude to the RCP, the revolutionary conscience of our workers class and our whole nation and the vital center of our society, and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our brilliant leader, excellent revolutionary fighter and fervent patriot, prominent figure of our time, and ingenious thinker and politician who for more than 5 decades identified with the ideals of the party and with the most noble aspirations for independence and sovereignty of the Romanian people by dedicating his heroic life to our homeland's constant development and to its increasingly dignified assertion among the world nations.

On the 42d anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation Romania presents itself as an agrarian-industrial country with a powerful and modern industry, with a socialist agriculture in full progress, and with a prospering culture, and as a country enjoying great appreciation in all parts of the globe as a result of the wise and clearsighted policy promoted by the party, of the prodigious activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and as a result of the important contribution by Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, under whose leadership and guidance science and education are constantly developing, thus increasing their contribution to the material and cultural prosperity of our nation.

Recalling the historic revolutionary act 42 years ago which changed our country's life fundamentally, we highly honor the workers class, the Communist fighters, patriots and antifascists, and we honor all those who in the heat of the August 1944 events acted with bravery and a spirit of sacrifice for the cause of the homeland's freedom and independence. With deep gratitude we venerate the heroic deeds of the Romanian soldiers who shed their blood to free the country from fascist domination, thus earning everlasting glory in the battles to crush the Nazi armies.

We also pay warm homage to the valiant Soviet soldiers who bore the brunt of the struggle against fascism, to the peoples in the anti-Hitlerite coalition, and to antifascist fighters everywhere who contributed to defeating the common enemy.

Comrade soldiers, enlisted men, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, officers and generals,

The noteworthy successes achieved in combat and political training in all fields of military activity and on our homeland's large building sites, successes with which you honor our great 23 August national holiday, are proof of the great socialist awareness that inspires you and they are proof of the responsibility, dedication, and patriotism with which you, the reliable builders of socialism and communism in Romania, are fulfilling your noble mission of defending our forefathers' land and the revolutionary achievements.

Bearing in your hearts, like a burning flame, the bright example of your forebears and being proud of the socialist present and communist future of our homeland, continue to dedicate all your energy to unflinchingly fulfilling all tasks under the historic decisions of the 13th party congress and under the works by the party secretary general. Dedicate all your energy, skill, and working capability to irreproachably implementing the recommendations and guidelines put forward by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the stocktaking session of the army basic and command aktiv, the provisions of the supreme command directives for the current 5-year plan, and to constantly perfecting the educational-instruction processs in keeping with the requirements of the national military doctrine, whose excellent founder is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and dedicate your energy to achieving a new and better quality in all areas, to commendably fulfilling the tasks in the national economy, and to carrying out to the letter all missions entrusted to you!

Mobilized by the party bodies and organizations and by the youth organizations, and with revolutionary spirit to strengthen the combat capability of large units, so that, as our supreme commander requires, our Army is ready at all times to firmly defend, together with the other forces of our national defense system and with all our people, our great achievements, the territorial integrity, and the independence and sovereignty of our socialist homeland!

On this great holiday, I want to extend warm congratulations to you and to wish you new and important successes in fulfilling the missions entrusted to you by the homeland, the people, the party, and by our supreme commander, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live the 42d anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in Romania!

Long live the RCP, headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live our free and independent homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania!

Minister of National Defense Colonel-General Vasile Milea.

REPORT ON GRAIN OUTPUT IN 1985-1986

AU231958 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 20 August on page 2 carries a 2,800-word "abridged text" of the "Report on the Results Attained in the Output of Wheat, Barley, and Other Spiked Cereals in 1985-1986; Conclusions Drawn and Measures To be Taken in Order To Fulfill and Exceed the State Plan Provisions in Agriculture in 1987," presented by Ion Dinca, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Management, at a meeting with the party and state aktiv in agriculture held 18-19 August in Bucharest.

The report states that the agricultural meeting was convened at Ceausescu's recommendation in order to analyze "the major organizational and technological aspects and poor crops" registered in other counties. The next few paragraphs dwell at length on the 65th anniversary of the RCP, the 50th anniversary of the Brasov trial, the "Ceausescu Era," and the importance of Ceausescu's recommendations regarding "the implementation of the new agrarian revolution." The report praises Olt County for the results attained in agriculture of "7,051 kg of barley per hectare and 6,005 kg of wheat per hectare over the whole area," and stresses the fact that the good results were obtained because all agricultural workers in Olt County were concerned with "generalizing the good experience of the Scornicesti Agricultural Production Cooperative" -- Ceausescu's native village. The report lists all the results attained in that county without providing any more figures and points out the differences in agricultural output registered by various counties.

The report devotes its second part to those branches of agriculture which were up to the requirements set forth in the plan. Thus, "land cultivated with vegetables was expanded by 15,000 hectares and cultivated land with potatoes by 30,000 hectares," and considered as a good result is the fact that "delivery to the state stock has been exceeded by 85,000 metric tons of vegetables and 50,000 metric tons of fruit compared to the delivery carried out last year."

The national program for irrigation and land improvement is presented, stating that "by the end of year 3,710,000 hectares will be irrigated" but also mentioning the shortfalls registered in this field of activity.

In conclusion, the report reasserts the need to closely follow "the principles of the new economic and financial mechanism" and "the principles of self-administration and self-financing" in order to obtain ever better results in order to contribute to the "general development of the country and the raising of the material and cultural standard of living of the people."

U.S. PRESSURES ON LIBYA; IMPLICATIONS FOR SUMMIT

AU271854 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Nebojsa Jankovic commentary]

[Text] Regardless of the shock that the sight of civilian victims among the ruins of Tripoli and Benghazi created among the American public, few people expected that this air attack would be the last word in the military pressure. Anyway, with an openness resembling the didactic soliloquies from cowboy films, Washington has several times -- before and after the attack -- sent word that the bad guy Al-Qadhdhafi has to go; so one logically expected new steps in that direction. It is inadvisable to analyze why the Pentagon decided to intensify the pressure on the Jamahiriyah just now. Is it because of hints of certain disagreements and even an open conflict in the Libyan leadership, or does one assess that an escalation of armed threats is the best preventive measure against a new wave of individual terrorism of which one again accuses Libya?

The naval maneuvers near the Gulf of Sidra, however, also have some hidden political implications. The military pressure against nonaligned Libya is carried out only a few days before the Eighth Summit in Harare and the naval forces of nonaligned Egypt are also participating in the maneuvers near Libyan territorial waters. Of course, nobody is denying any member of a politically heterogeneous movement like the nonaligned the right to independently choose partners or methods of strengthening its security and the combat readiness of its army. However, it is also true that joint maneuvers with the fleet of a superpower that has already carried out an armed attack against a neighboring or -- to use the regional terminology -- fraternal country must raise suspicion, and do so not only in the Arab world.

However, let us return to Washington's motives. If the new pressure against Libya is at the same time indirect presssure against the nonaligned countries in Harare to dissociate themselves from the so-called radical wing, then the result -- let us use American terminology -- will be counterproductive. For the Nonaligned Movement has already with quite clearly rejected the so-called natural alliances. This also applies to alliances in the struggle against terrorism by exerting armed pressure and applying military force against sovereign countries.

ROZIC ADDRESSES POLITICAL AKTIV, ASSESSES FEC MEASURES

AU271558 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Kranj, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- To implement self-management in practice through more intensive political actions, to impart a new quality to self-management, bearing in mind the long-term vision of its development, and in this way to reject the opinion that the present difficulties may be overcome outside the system of socialist self-management: This is how Marjan Rozic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, outlined the main course of action in the postcongress period when he spoke to the Gorenjska political aktiv today.

The Federal Executive Council's June and July "package" of measures, as assessed, improved primarily the position of exporters. It is also positive that this package established the unaminity of the republics and provinces. However, Rozic warned that the method of adopting these measures was not itself the best method. In his opinion, the label "strictly confidential" made more active involvement of the delegate system impossible and therefore this practice should be avoided in the future. [passage omitted]

Next fall's package of measures, he said, will have an economic and not an administrative base. In addition to further strengthening the exporters' position, it will stimulate the development of tourism to a greater extent. [passage omitted]

SERBIAN LC CC PRESIDIUM; FOCUS ON NATIONALISM

LD212210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium met today under the chairmanship of Slobodan Milosevic and examined information on the activities of the Serbian LC, the state, and other organs in the SR of Serbia aimed at realizing the resolutions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the political-security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and on measures and actions for implementing them.

The introductory speech was delivered by Presidium member Radmila Andjelkovic.

The Presidium assessed that all of the Republic's organs and organizations has immediately taken steps to draw up programs for their activities and joint efforts with the organs and organizations of the Federation and Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo following the adoption of the conclusions. [passage omitted]

The joint working bodies of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium for ideological activity of the LC, the work of state and judicial organs, and the economic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo informed the Presidium that the overall activities undertaken in implementing the measures and actions of the two Presidiums [SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium] are yielding initial results, though simultaneously noting the problems and resistance encountered in certain areas of work.

Particular mention was made of the fact that the deadlines set for implementing tasks are being unjustifiably broken, an indication that the LC organizations and leaderships must place on their agenda without delay the question of personal accountability of communists, above all those who work in prominent places in the state administration, the economy, and other social institutions. [passage omitted]

Following the June events in the environs of Pristina and the latest mass protests in certain villages directed against the inadequate measures to stop the frequent attacks against the persons and property of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, it is clear that the main weaknesses in the activity of the organs of government and organized subjective forces in Kosovo continue to be linked to the area of the realization of legitimacy and national equality in Kosovo. This calls for urgent and energetic solutions to all unresolved complaints, administrative and court cases in which Serbs and Montenegrins are seeking their rights, the revision of incorrectly adopted decisions, and tightening up of penal policies for criminal acts carried out for nationalistic reasons.

Communists must strive for radical changes in the direction of establishing legal and efficient work methods in Kosovo's state and social organs, from which all individuals must be removed without delay if they are proved to be behaving in an illegal and bureaucratic manner, leaving citizens whose rights have been violated undefended, or covering up certain incidents and thus faciliating unhindered aggressive pressure from Albanian nationalists on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate.

All those who in their work and behavior in their public and private life have revealed themselves as nationalists, and who have demonstrated counterrevolutionary attitudes must leave their posts: the greater the influence they have in their post on the formation of public opinion and the execution of government, the quicker they must go. The executors of these changes must be communists and their leader.

The establishment of complete legality of government in all areas in Kosovo is the first condition for halting the emigration and for ensuring that the planned economic, cultural, political, and other measures yield visible results.

Committing communists to invest maximum efforts in this respect, in keeping with the conclusions and measures of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium, and in their activity to find support in the organized action of the great majority of working people and citizens of all nationalities in Kosovo, for whom any form of discrimination on a national basis is alien, the Presidium particularly stresses the responsibility of all competent organs to regularly inform the public of the effects of implemented measures.

The practice of speaking publicly about great involvement and results allegedly being achieved while in fact in daily life the main problems that bring about a worsening of intranational relations are being resolved slowly or not at all must be abandoned once and for all.

It is the duty of the Serbian LC organs and organizations to support the current activity aimed at implementing the conclusions and measures of the two Presidiums so that all attempts by groups and individuals acting from positions of Serbian nationalism in Kosovo and beyond to organize various forms of revanchist actions and to encourage a broad-based anti-Albanian mood are energetically resisted.

SPLIT TU RESPONDS TO SHIPBUILDERS' LETTER

LD222119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Summary] Split, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- Following a protest letter which the trade union conference of the composite organization of associated labor of the Split shipbuilding industry addressed to the sociopolitical organizations of Split and the SR of Croatia, only the presidium of the municipal trade union council and the municipal executive council considered, and to some extent answered, the points raised. The letter, sent on 22 July on behalf of 6,500 workers, expressed concern and dismay with the recent price increases of basic food items, rents, and essential services; demanded rationalization of the social superstructure, in particular of self-managing communities of common interest; stressed that delegates and deputies were dutybound not to accept intervention forms of decision-making and the adoption of laws without consultation with associated labor; and demanded an urgent discussion of tax policy, and sharp economic, moral, and other sanctions to strengthen responsibility at all levels.

The presidium of the municipal trade union council fully agreed with the points made in the letter; its president, Boska Krstulovic, stressed that decisions on price increases which directly affected workers' living standards should not be adopted without prior consultations in basic trade union organizations. She also pointed out that now is not the appropriate time to allocate additional funds from the economy for such goals as, for example, the construction in Zagreb of a national and university library and a hospital, when the standard of hospitals in Split is among the lowest in Croatia.

The municipal executive council also agreed with the points put forward in the protest letter, but at the same time maintained that the municipal fiscal policy is not to blame for the numerous price increases. The municipal executive council pointed out that the rate of 7.9 percent set aside from personal income for the budget was the lowest in Croatia and added that it is planned that this rate will go up by 62.32 percent this year.

Commenting upon the latest development in the situation, Ivo Maskovic, president of the Split shipbuilding industry trade union conference, said that the group is aware of the difficulty in getting an answer to its letter in such a short period but that it does not want the answers to its questions to be postponed until the end of the summer vacation season. This in a way extends the deadline originally set by the trade union conference, though it does not mean that the Split workers will not insist on getting answers to their questions. They say that they will push the issue through their numerous delegations in municipal assemblies and self-managing communities of common interest.

BORBA EXAMINES WORK STOPPAGES, EXPLANATIONS

AU262059 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23-24 Aug 86 p 2

[Ivan Torov commentary: "Mistaken Point"]

[Excerrpts] Promoted by the frequent reports on work stoppages in many collectives throughout the country, a ranking federal trade union official has stated vociferously that the picture formed by the public of an increasing number of strikes in our country is incorrect, that is, that such an impression is refuted by the data. [passage omitted]

In this way, by striving for clear differentiation with all forms of nationalism, the communists in the SR of Siberia will assist the more rapid resolution of the justified demands expressed in the protests of the Serbian and Montenegrin population in Kosovo, who have shown by their behavior that they do not see the way to overcome their problems in an alliance with self-appointed national leaders who attempt to misuse their dissatisfaction in various circumstances.

Following today's debate the information containing the detailed plans of the organs and organizations of the SR of Serbia relating to the further activities aimed at implementing the conclusions and measures of the two Presidiums was sent by the Serbian LC Central Committee to the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Following an introductory address by Presidium member Jurij Babec, the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium also examined at today's session the latest economic trends in the republic, and in particular the situation regarding the application of the law on reducing personal incomes to within the framework of the existing social compact on income and of plan documents. [passage omitted]

As a result of overpayments of personal incomes in Serbia proper excluding the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, a little under 10 percent of the total number of organizations and total number of employed will have to repay approximately 9.5 billion dinars -- the amount paid over and above the agreed levels -- to funds by the end of the year. To this number must be added the organizatons which operated at a loss, as well as those which as a result of illiquidity will also have difficulties with the payment of personal incomes. [passage omitted]

DEATH OF LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER REPORTED

LD242222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1937 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 24 Aug (TANJUG) -- Branislav Simic, member of the LCY Central Committee, died today at the age of 29. He was born in 1957 and had been a member of the LCY since 1974. He was employed in the Vodovod work organization in Mostar as a qualified locksmith.

The funeral will take place tomorrow at 1700, in Zitomislici, not far from Mostar.

A funeral committee has been formed, led by Milan Uzelac, the president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1936 GMT on 24 August reports that "Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram with his condolences to the family of Branislav Simic."]

It is difficult at this moment to make a statistical assessment of whether there are more or fewer strikes. The above-mentioned union official might have been right in saying that journalists "have blown up the issue." However, this question is not so important as it is to find out why workers, miners, and even doctors resort to work stoppages. Every work stoppage, even the smallest, is a symptom of some discontent: with the producer's personal position, the position of others in the collective or society, with an aggravated standard of living, or with the overall situation in society and inefficiency in solving some difficulties more quickly. [passage omitted]

Every work stoppage should be a lesson to many people on what one should not do. Instead, we are again witnessing many fallacies and dogmatic and bureaucratic conclusions about the essence and character of strikes.

When a work stoppage occurs, then usually everyone starts running around, solutions are sometimes found overnight, and passions are pacified, which indicates that a certain problem lay not with the workers but on the other side, that the bureaucratic rulers in small or large communities had not cared about solving it in a timely and preventive manner. A worker resorts to striking in the case of urgent need, when he feels that he is unable to find some other way to solve some of his problems, or to point to certain socially unacceptable phenomena, and -- when he is oppressed by bureaucratic and technocratic rule -- that his room for self-managing activity has been narrowed down. And when a certain social deformation is solved by a work stoppage, then one can hardly accept the thesis of those people who declare strikes to be "a capitalist fabrication," a hostile and nonself-managing act, and workers to be loudmouths, ringleaders, eternal malcontents, and idlers -- regardless of the fact that such things do exist.

Is it more self-managing to solve a certain problem through a work stoppage -- even if it is a painful and dramatic way -- or to let difficulties pile up before workers' eyes and try to legalize an unfavorable situation, that is, to establish somebody's power by regular and "self-managing" methods?

Although summer is partly to blame for work stoppages being talked about more, they are certainly not invented by journalists. Where does the basic problem lie: in the fact that the public is acquainted with many (not all) stoppages, which is only natural and necessary, or in the causes of those stoppages? It is therefore not the obligation of officials to convince people by their statements that we are or are not a land of strikes, but to prevent the strikes from occurring by their actions and by solving problems in every community, and also to learn from each stoppage lessons about their own success or failure.

On Rise in Serbia

AU261300 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] In the first 7 months of this year there have been 105 work stoppages in Serbia proper, 23 more than in the same period last year. According to the Council of Serbian Trade Unions' information, 10,010 workers took part in these stoppages, 3,024 more workers than in the first 7 months of 1985.

Most stoppages occurred in Belgrade (29), the Nis region (20), the Titova Uzice and Kraljevo regions (14 in each), the Sumadija-Morava region (12)...

the interests of the individual and those of smaller and larger communities, that is, mainly of the people.

Work stoppages in this period lasted 420 hours in total, about 6 hours on average. In past years the average was between 7 and 8 hours. In the first 7 months of this year work stoppages in Serbia lasted from 15 minutes to 6 days (only one stoppage).

The direct causes of work stoppages continue to be connected mainly with personal incomes and the workers' material position.

KOSOVO SITUATION, PROPOSED SOLUTIONS VIEWED

AU271241 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 86 p 2

[Dusan Drazic Commentary: "Saying the Right Word"]

[Excerpts] The diagnosis is confirmed; the real and thorough treatment is yet to begin.

This is how in a few sentences one could assess the implementation of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on Kosovo. The first initial results have been achieved, which the Serbian LC Central Committee prisidium assessed as obviously the most important action.

However, what is known and has been written about is only confirmed: The schedule for implementing the measures and conclusions of the Presidency and Presidium has not been respected. In some cases it has even been seriously exceeded. The conclusions of the Presidency and the Presidium, as few other documents, specifically set tasks, deadlines, and the names of those who were to carry them out. Provincial organs and organization, the university, communal assemblies, and judicial and other organs all had their tasks stated more than clearly. [passage omitted]

A whole book of tasks has been written, stating for instance that the extent of the usurpation of social property ought to be established, forms of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate from Kosovo examined, the "advocates" of the actions promoted by irredentists pointed out, and the source of the large amounts of money for purchasing land and houses belonging to Serbs and Montenegrins checked. None of these tasks is easy; they require full mobility and round-the-clock action. They are, however, not being implemented according to plan. There is even some resistance, or, deliberate slowness.

When the deadlines for some tasks were set last spring everybody knew about it and everybody accepted them in an easygoing manner. It is now clear that they are not being implemented, not respected. [passage omitted]

The time has come to point out again that behind these tasks, and therefore behind the deadlines, there is, on the one hand, the authority of the two highest organs in our country, and on the other, thousands of people expecting that the consistent implementation of these measures will improve Kosovo's security and political situation. There are not enough words to say that this is a crucial battle because whether tomorrow we have an "ethnically pure" Kosovo or a province in which all peoples are equal, free, and turned toward each other in building togetherness, irrespective of nationality, will depend on how these tasks are carried out.

Therefore, there cannot and should not be any excuse for not keeping deadlines. A battle cannot be won by continuing speeches and documents which use the words "should" and "must" or words of similar style. [passage omitted]

Action is, therefore, the only right word. Diagnoses have been known for a long time. The treatment should be brought to its conclusion.

Delays are very costly.

JEDINSTVO Obligation

AU271249 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 86 p 3

[M.A. Report]

[Text] Pristina, 25 Aug -- The editorial of the daily JEDINSTVO, published in Pristina in Serbro-Croatian, have set and been carrying out their tasks in the implementation of the measures and conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium about the political security situation in Kosovo, although the chief tasks in this field still lie ahead of them. At its first meeting the party organization will complement its operational plan and program with specific tasks which emanate from the measures and conclusions of the Presidency and the Presidium, and will constantly follow and analyze the ways in which the matters agreed upon are implemented.

This was pointed out by Milenko Jevtovic, chief and responsible editor, and Nikola Saric, secretary of the LC basic organization, in a conversation today between Remzi Koljeci, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, and Sonja Scepanovic, executive secretary, and members of the JEDINSTVO newspaper collegium.

Speaking about the tasks and obligations of the JEDINSTVO editorial board, Sonja Scepanovic said that it is a moral obligation of those employed by the newspaper to oppose all occurrences of, and especially the forms of manifestation of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, and that all the articles on this subject must have a clear ideological message, which has not always been the case. There have been some articles, she said, which resembled "masquerades" and in which one could not see what was the position of the journalist and the newspaper. One should not be shy of writing about all problems, she continued, but it is not good if articles stoke up nationalism. The JEDINSTVO journalists must place in the forefront of their tasks the rebuilding of the shaken trust among the nationalities.

Taking part in the discussion, Remzi Kokjgeci, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, particularly stressed that through its pages JEDINSTVO should affirm life together in Kosovo and at the same time denounce most sharply all occurrences, individuals, and institutions that sow unrest among the people.

Koljegi warned that the process of ideopolitical differentiation in the province must be continued and he especially insisted that the situation in state and administrative organs should be perceived. We must see whether they work legally, and we must know it. Unfortunately, Koljgeci stressed, it is known that they are closed up and there is much bureaucratism in their work, and it even happens that some individuals behave differently toward persons of various nationalities, which irritates people. One should most energetically stand in the way of such behavior.

Presidency Involved

LD272306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1426 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 27 (TANJUG) -- It is necessary to eliminate ineffectiveness in the work of state organs in the Yugoslav autonomous province of Kosovo, strengthen lawfullness and safety of the population of the province in terms of their property and legal rights, concluded today Central Committee members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) at their session in Belgrade. They also urged the elimination of causes of the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and creation of conditions for the return of those that have already migrated to other parts of the country.

The LCY presidency also concluded that the activity on the implementation of conclusions adopted last March by LCY Central Committee presidency and Yugoslav state presidency on the situation in Kosovo has given initial results, however these results are not adequate to problems existing in the province. Presidency members stated that the activity on settling the situation in the province proceeded primarily in forums and that it is necessary to make a complete change in methods of work.

Presidency members urged a more decisive activity with a larger number of communists, working people and citizens joining in the spirit of the resolution adopted at the 13th LCY Congress held at the end of last June. It was also concluded that it is necessary to carry out an ideological-political differentiation with nationalists and unmask them.

Presidency members also consider that a greater attention should be devoted to the work on ideological education of the youth and to the struggle against nationalist and separatist indoctrination. They declared against all forms of nationalism in the province where the majority of the population is of Albanian nationality. Besides them the population in the province is made up of Serbs, Montenegrins, as well as Turkish, Macedonian, Romany and other nationality members.

LCY Presidium

LD272323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Aug (TANJUG) -- At its meeting yesterday, the LCY Central Committee Presidium chaired by Milanko Renovica, examined the realization of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the political-security situation in Kosovo from 5 March this year, and the steps taken to implement them. Introductory reports were delivered by Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium; Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee; and Milan Pancevski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

On the basis of the introductory reports and the debate, the assessments and stands of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, and the information from competent organs and organizations of the federation, the Presidium decided that the conclusions and measures of the two presidiums have given the necessary impetus to the broader and considerably more intensive joint actions of the federal, republican, provincial, and municipal organs in resolving the complex political and security problems of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The very concrete tasks and the definition of those who should carry out the tasks and their deadlines contained in these documents have encouraged concrete, organized, and coordinated activity by the sociopolitical organizations, state organs, sociopolitical communities and organizations of associated labor. In the method of its implementation and the responsible approach to problems, this activity has made an important contribution to making the political platform for action by the LCY in Kosovo more concrete.

This activity is yielding initial results, above all in recognizing the situation, and establishing and programming the tasks and actions, thereby creating the necessary prerequisites for the consistent and comprehensive definition of measures and tasks for their complete and concrete implementation.

The Presidium considered, however, that the results achieved are not enough, considering the problems hampering sociopolitical life and the real needs and demands, because activities so far have been taking place mainly in forums, and this indicates a need for an essential about-face in the method of work. [passage omitted]

The Presidium assessed that conditions have been created for further ideopolitical differentiation, but warned that the necessary ideopolitical differentiation cannot be effective or beneficial as long as there are cases of giving in to the exponents of nationalism and not uncovering them on the spot. The Presidium considers that it is essential to ensure mass ideopolitical work and the widest possible development of consciousness, particularly among young people, of the basic values of our society and of the ideological and class essence of the various antisocialist and anticommunist slogans and pressures, and in this connection the reactionary essence of Albanian and any other nationalism.

In this the organizations and forums of the Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Youth Federation have particular obligations and tasks. They should set out in concrete terms and consistently implement the program of the struggle against nationalistic and separatist indoctrination and improve in particular the quality of work in education and upbringing, but at the same time they should fight specifically against all forms of Serbian, Montenegrin, and Macedonian nationalism and revanchism which attempt to use the activity of Albanian nationalists to sow mistrust in the Albanian nationality, in the system of socialist self-management.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed that among the measures for more effectively solving the major economic and development problems in Kosovo, priority should be given to the more rapid and successful pooling of labor and resources, to increasing productivity and the efficiency of business operations, and to more rapid and productive employment. At the same time it pointed out the need for more comprehensive and critical assessments of investments so far in the province from the point of view of efficiency and the rational use of social funds.

The Presidium also concluded that in the struggle for promoting the work of the state organs in Kosovo, in strengthening observance of the law, and the personal, property, and legal security of citizens, the widespread cases of inefficiency in work must be energetically removed, and the conditions created for responsible and consistent implementation of their constitutional functions. In this struggle the most consistent respect for constitutionality and legality are of particular importance, as is the determined overcoming of the persistently inadequate contacts between the state organs in Kosovo and the appropriate organs in both the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Federation.

Communists must strive to see through to the end the differentiation already begun in state and judicial organs, in educational and scientific institutions, and in the information media. This calls for all individuals to be removed from these activities who have been shown to have behaved illegally or in a bureaucratic manner, to act from nationalistic positions, or to behave in an opportunistic way, who do not ensure effective protection for citizens, who facilitate the aggressive pressure of Albanian nationalists, and so on.

The Presidium indicated the need to take even more effective measures for removing all the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and for creating conditions for the return of those who have already emigrated. At the same time political action, and the strengthening of the law, security, and safety, were advocated to create conditions for bringing a more rapid halt to emigration under duress.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium will continue to regularly monitor and examine the results of the realization of the established conclusions and measures and all activities aimed at their implementation. It was concluded that the public should be informed of this activity in all organs and organizations. [passage omitted]

The Presidium considered and approved the outline agenda for the third session of the LCY Central Committee which will be devoted to the realization of the role of the LCY in the front of organized socialist forces.